

Britons Learn What Their Ruler May Do

COVERS OF KING SET FORTH IN A VOLUME BY SIR SIDNEY LEE

Writer of Monograph Discusses Authority of Monarch of Great Britain.

By Ed. L. Keen. (United Press Leased Wire.) London, July 20.—The recent publication by Sir Sidney Lee of his remarkable and illuminating monograph on the life of the late King Edward not only served to dispel some of the fond delusions held by the British people regarding the public services of that monarch, but has provoked much discussion as to what their king properly may do and what he may not do.

Probably very few Englishmen are aware, however, that if King George cared to exercise his powers he could establish a despotism not far removed from that which existed in Russia, and still be entirely within the constitution of the kingdom—although he might not last long thereafter. For instance, economists and advocates of world peace who are continually protesting for limitation of armaments have never thought of asking the king to disband the army and navy, or even a part thereof; yet he could do this very thing, were he so disposed, without transgressing his royal prerogatives. Soldiers and sailors take the oath of allegiance to the sovereign, not to the king, and the officers hold the "king's commission," hence he could dismiss them at a moment's notice, and if they objected he could start them out by closing the royal dockyards, arsenals, victualling yards, etc. Nor could anyone else enroll them, for it is against the law to "levy armed forces" without the sovereign's consent. All the warships of the British fleet are styled "H. M. S." They are his majesty's ships. Hence, he could not only disband the navy; he could sell the vessels if he ran short of money. All the arsenals are royal arsenals; so the royal command is a close department. Even the mint is the royal mint; so he could coin money for his own use.

King Can Declare War. The king is not a person, but a corporation, and he is continually shouting that war with Germany is inevitable and that it would be better to wait until the Kaiser at once, might the king to have the right of compelling the king to declare war, or to command the service of every man in the kingdom. Moreover, he could dissolve the cabinet, dissolve parliament at his own sweet will, and upset the entire system of civil government.

Theoretically "the king can do no wrong," but if he should commit a crime there is no legal process by which he can be brought to justice, since as theoretically he makes the laws, he is above them. Moreover, the judges are the king's judges and deliver his judgments, so he could not logically try himself, nor hear a case against himself. There is no way of compelling him to pay his debts, for even if he should graciously grant anyone permission to sue him for debt, the king could still refuse to pay, and the plaintiff would be liable for all the costs of the suit.

No member of the royal household, not even the most menial officer or servant, may be arrested or sued in the civil courts, without the permission of the board of green cloth, which is a royal department, and which acts on the king's orders; nor may the police follow a fugitive into a royal palace or castle without the same permission. Royal castles are, in fact, "sanctuaries," and except in the case of a felon or a crown debtor, it is unlikely that permission to make the arrest would be given. It has not been suggested that Christabel Pankhurst took refuge in one of King George's castles, but if she did she would be safe from Scotland Yard.

Finally, among his lesser prerogatives, the king is the only person in the country who may drive an automobile without an official identification number, although the royal regulations usually conform to the auto regulations prescribed for his subjects. The king also may search his own heart's content without fear of molestation.

Against these tremendous powers and privileges there are some comparatively inconsequential things he may not do. For example, he may not send to or receive from any other sovereign, a communication on a state matter, without consulting his ministers. It would be highly improper for him to absolutely forgive for him to answer a letter from another ruler, without showing it to a minister. The king may pardon any, or every convicted criminal in the country, but oddly enough he is not permitted to enter the territory of a person who is waiting for, or undergoing trial. The king must sentence before the king may pardon.

GOVERNMENT WILL RECLAIM LAKE BED

City of Mexico, July 20.—One of the plans evolved by the public works department of the city of Mexico, to reclaim the lands for the people—some of the chief planks of Madero's revolutionary platform—will be to reclaim the drainage and filling in of the great bed of Lake Texcoco, two and a half miles east of the capital.

The work will require five years, it is estimated, and an expenditure of \$2,000,000. The thousands of acres of waste land, now partly covered with water to the depth of two feet, and the remainder either useless swamp or dry, sandy stretches, the latter giving rise to the frequent dust storms which sweep the capital in the dry season, are to be reclaimed.

This land, according to plans which are being worked out, is to be placed on sale to individual Mexicans at the lowest possible figure and on long-term payments.

Lake Texcoco is the last remnant of the once mighty body of water which covered the plateau and completely surrounded the ancient City of Tenochtitlan, now the capital of the republic. Legend has it that somewhere in its depths the treasure of Montezuma was sunk to prevent the Spaniards from recovering it. It has been searched for in vain during the hundreds of years since the conquest, and it is regarded as possible, though hardly probable, that it will come to light in the conversion of this lake bed.

THREE PERSONS MEET DEATH IN BATTLE WITH FUGITIVE BANDIT GANG

Pursuit of Criminal Band Ends in Death of Constable and Two Robbers.

(By the International News Service.) Berlin, July 20.—An encounter with criminals of the Apache order, at Nauem, a small town in the vicinity of Berlin, resulted in the loss of three lives.

During the night, robbers had made several unsuccessful attempts to break into the houses of traders in Nauem. Their proceedings, however, had been noticed by some of their victims and the police were informed. The robbers got wind of this and left Nauem on their bicycles with their plunder, traveling in the direction of Predow, a neighboring village. A telephone message was thereupon dispatched to Predow, telling the authorities there to be on the lookout for the arrival of the criminals.

Constable Is Killed. A constable named Kleinschmidt at once organized a party of railway men to assist him in effecting a capture. While trying to carry out the arrest Kleinschmidt was shot dead by the two robbers, and one of the criminals, seeing that escape was impossible, turned his revolver against himself.

As he only succeeded in wounding himself slightly, his companion ran up to him and shot him twice through the head, fearing probably that the wounded man would give evidence which might ensnare his companion and the condemnation of others of the band to which it is suspected they both belonged.

The remaining Apache then took to flight, pursued by the combined forces of Nauem and Predow, who had also been joined by a party of Royal Foresters.

Butty Is Thrown Away. The robber had flung away all his booty and seeing himself being gradually surrounded, stood at bay. He drew his revolver and a rapid exchange of shots followed, which ended in the fall of the Apache with a bullet through his head. It is not yet known whether he used his last cartridge on himself, or whether he was shot by one of his pursuers.

Although the identity of the robbers had not yet been fixed, it is pretty certain that they belonged to one of the numerous gangs of criminals with which Berlin has lately been infested, and whose police is perfectly well known to the police.

Contradictory stories of the encounter were given at an informal court of inquiry opened today at Predow, some witnesses declaring that the bandit who fired on his companion did so out of revenge for shots which he himself had received.

LUXEMBURG LOVES THE NEW GRAND DUCHESS

Young Ruler Extremely Popular Among Subjects in Principality.

(By the International News Service.) Berlin, July 20.—Great interest is felt in Germany at the accession of the grand duchess of Luxembourg who has just become of age and taken the oath of allegiance.

The little grand duchess is a very interesting personality. She takes her duties seriously, and international politics is her principal study.

The early days of the grand duchess were anything but happy. As a child she spent all her time at her father's bedside, for the late Grand Duke William, owing to his long sufferings, had become very whimsical and would have no other nurse than his eldest daughter.

Day after day in spite of her studies, the Grand Duchess Marie acted as a very trained nurse could have acted, and there was a genuine feeling of admiration among all the members of the Luxembourg court at the quiet and dutiful way the future ruler of the grand duchy—a mere child—discharged these novel and painful duties.

Nevertheless the grand duchess, ever since the law was passed which allowed the welfare of the grand duchy to be placed in the hands of the grand duchess under the guidance of Dr. Eysachsen, the veteran state minister.

It is said by those who approach the new ruler that she has a very keen grasp of politics, and that special events allow her to play a part in European affairs she would be able to cope with any emergency.

She takes a special interest in the politics of Napoleon II and of Queen Victoria, and is a frequent reader of the letters and other documents of the two great sovereigns have left to the world.

The grand duchess shows interest in everything that can contribute to the welfare of the poor. Her charity is proverbial, and there is a saying in the grand duchy "that she would gladly rub herself in making others comfortable."

She has taken up the idea once put forward by her father, "that Luxembourg, with all nature's gifts, should one day become a paradise on earth."

INFANT LIFE PROTECTED BY ASSOCIATION'S WORK

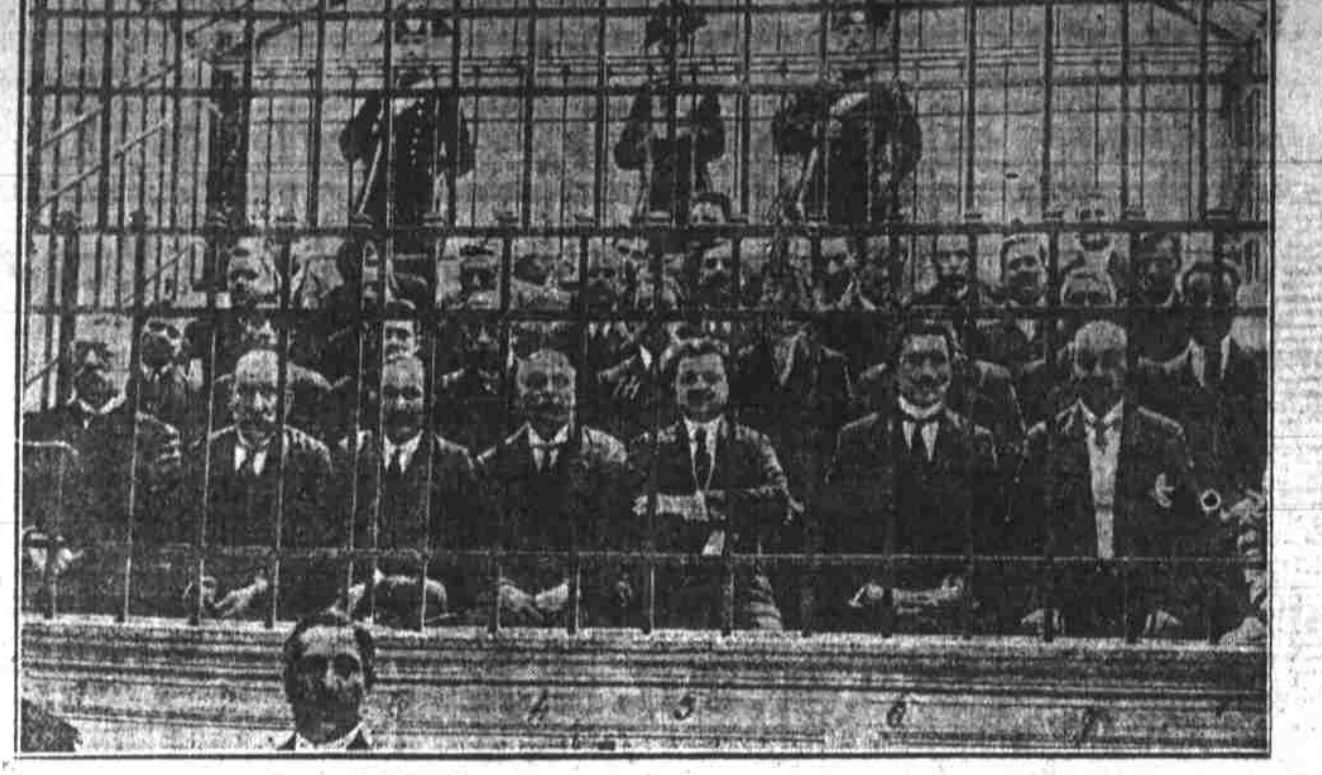
(United Press Leased Wire.) London, July 20.—Dedicated largely to the protection of small but caring hands of English men and women interested in the conservation of child life, infant mortality in the United Kingdom has been reduced in the past six years from the extremely high rate of 145 per 1000 to 104 per 1000.

In other words, since the organization of the Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, the lives of 60,000 babies are now being saved yearly, and bridge is almost forgotten.

BERLIN Three Meet Death in Pursuit of Apaches

Parisians Startled by Young New Yorker

Camorristas Who Were Convicted After 16 Months' Trial



The mad scenes of the Camorristas' trial at Viterbo, Italy, were brought to a spectacular close recently, when the whole cage of men who have been on trial for sixteen months were found guilty. Nine of them were sentenced to 30 years each, and sixteen others were sentenced to from six to nine years.

RACING PIGEONS IS SPORT OF GEORGE V

Britain's Monarch Captures Three Prizes in Carrier Bird Matches.

(By the International News Service.) London, July 20.—King George may not be able to win the Derby with his horses, but there is no doubt as to his success with pigeons. Witness the following announcement in the "Racing Pigeon."

"The king was successful last week in winning first, fourth and fifth prizes in a race from Bournemouth, competing with the king's, Lynn and District Homing society."

The sport of pigeon racing in the United Kingdom is but of modern growth, for it is hardly more than 30 years ago that the pioneer of the sport, J. W. Logan, M. P., founded the United Kingdom Homing Pigeon society for promoting open races for long-distance pigeon racing, and the growth of pigeon racing really dates from that period.

Today there is scarcely a village in the country, particularly in the mining districts, that has not a long-distance pigeon racing club of its own.

It was about the year 1893 that King George first became interested in the sport of pigeon racing. This race was the Grand National from Lerwick, promoted by the National Flying club. The distance to Sandringham was 510 miles 1705 yards, and the late King Edward's first prize winner in this race made a velocity of 1307 yards per hour, which was nearly at the rate of 45 miles per hour.

It was not, however, until the year 1899 that the late King Edward, when prince of Wales, was successful in one of the "classic" races conducted in connection with the sport of pigeon racing.

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CATTLE RUSTLERS RAID SMALL HERDS IN DAKOTA

Stout Falls, S. D., July 20.—The passing of the great cattle ranges of western South Dakota has not affected the work of the expert cattle rustlers, who are raiding the herds of small ranchers. These men own from 100 to 200 head of cattle each. In the aggregate their herds would make a respectable show-up compared with the big herds of the cattle companies formerly engaged in the business on a large scale between the Missouri river and the Black Hills.

In the old days the operations of the rustlers became so annoying and caused such heavy losses to cattle owners that what has since been known as the Western South Dakota Stockmen's association was organized. Funds were raised and many thieves either were lodged in the penitentiary or compelled to leave the country.

To cope with the new conditions what is known as the Fall River and Custer County Live Stock Owners' Protective association has been organized recently, with headquarters at the frontier town of Buffalo Gap, in the foothills of the Black Hills. This association now has taken its place as the leading anti-rustler and cattle thief association in the United States.

Funds for the prosecution of the rustlers are provided by the membership fee. The most recent exploit of the association in the prosecution line was the arrest of three men—John Rush, Joe Norman, and John Ashbault—on the charge of rustling cattle belonging to members of the association.

The jury returned verdicts of guilty against them all. Rush was sentenced to a term of four years in prison at hard labor, Norman was given three and one-half years, while Ashbault was sentenced to three years.

BRIDGE DISPLACED BY NEW CARD GAME

London, July 20.—"Concord" has become the rage. It is the game of the season in clubs and country houses. Auction bridge has been squeezed into a distant corner near the window, and bridge is almost forgotten.

"Concord" is played every day in many London clubs, and the Bath club (which, with the Portland club, standardized the rules of auction bridge) has formulated a set of rules for the game, declaring that it may be played by any number of players not exceeding five. There are no partners. Each hand is a complete game, so that a player can "cut in" whenever there is room for him and drop out whenever he pleases. Only one player can win. All the rest pay to him, according to the value of the "pipe" on the cards which they have not succeeded in playing.

LIVES SWAMPED IN TORRENT OF TAXIS

Nearly 600 Automobile Accidents on Paris Streets During Year.

(By the International News Service.) Paris, July 20.—You of New York, I see, are much disturbed over the tragedies of the streets due to reckless automobile driving. You are not alone in your case of complaint, for I have just received statistics which show that we have had 580 automobile "accidents" in Paris during the past year.

Most of these occurred in the Champs Elysees, the most beautiful avenue in the world. Here there is a double torrent of automobiles and taxis, one going up and the other going down, besides a number of cross currents. The havoc of refuge on which pedestrians can stand are simply laughable.

To cross the Champs Elysees at any point requires a triple prodigy of courage, agility and nerve.

The statistics show that of the 580 accidents 30 were fatal. Furthermore, two thirds of all the victims were women. Women, and especially French women, rarely cross a street well, except on a wet day when they are soaked to their ankles. They usually seem to cross too fast. They become undecided and the chauffeur knows not what to do. The existing regulations are absurd.

BARON CLAIMS HE IS A PERFECT LADY

Scion of Noble German House Would Wear Her Attire.

(By the International News Service.) Berlin, July 20.—The Baron von Zobelitz has just handed a note to Herr Jagow, the Berlin police superintendent, asking that in the future he be allowed to be regarded as a woman and permitted to go about in women's clothes. The baron, who is of an ancient and noble house, declared solemnly that a mistake was made on the day of his or her birth. Perhaps a voluntary mistake, for the Zobelitz family was eagerly expecting a male offspring to prevent the noble house from falling into oblivion. On seeing that the newborn child was a girl, someone, whose name has not been revealed, had it registered as a boy.

I called on the "baron" today and was courteously received. He or she looks like a young girl in man's clothes with a face smooth and beardless and hair long and silky. In general appearance the baron was distinctly feminine.

"I hope," said the baron, "this matter will be settled soon, as I am in the most delicate and disgraceful position imaginable. My parents, of course, are angry with me, for my action reflects terribly on them, but I do not care. I am a woman and nothing else."

If the Baron von Zobelitz gets permission to be classed as a woman he will change the name George to Geraldine. He has already ordered some dresses from the best Berlin dressmakers, to say nothing of a charming hat adorned with waving "plumeaux."

Whether Herr von Jagow will accede to the baron's petition is doubtful, for to do so would be to deny the German theory that officials cannot err.

Shah's Cutlery Valued at \$25,000,000

Constantinople, July 20.—A committee of experts has recently valued the Shah's cutlery and kitchen utensils at \$25,000,000.

It is probable that no other court, not even of Spain, has such elaborate pots and pans as the Persian. They are all gilt on the inside, and the plainest in use in the kitchen are of silver only.

The kitchen salt and sugar canisters are of massive silver, but the spoons and forks, plates and dishes are of solid gold, while the majority of the knives have handles encrusted with precious stones.

New Composer Is Acclaimed

(By the International News Service.) Belgrade, July 20.—The National theatre of Belgrade was the scene of a remarkable ovation to a young composer, Stevan Christitch, at the performance of his oratorio, "The Resurrection."

The composition deals in a powerful and descriptive manner with the dramatic incidents of the Christian resurrection.

It is a striking departure from the traditional style of Servian national music, which is of the nature of light opera. The brilliant Wagnerian orchestration in the burst into open of the tomb was effectively rendered.

ROYAL INDIGESTION TABOOS TEA HOUR

Englishmen Resent George's Attack Upon Their Sacred Institution.

London, July 20.—As though England has not troubles enough, King George and Queen Mary have taken such a radical attitude of opposition to a cherished and ancient British institution that society shivers in anticipation of a downright revolution. The institution is that revered and almost sacred rite—the 5 o'clock tea.

Judging from the rumpus created, one might almost imagine that these conservative rulers were preaching the abolition of the lord mayor's show. The gravity of the move is that it threatens all comfort of all classes, for the afternoon tea is the comfort of the cottier as well as the fetiche of Mayfair. It is to be written with sorrow that the royal assault on the ceremonial is founded upon a somewhat selfish cause—royal indigestion.

Both the king and queen suffer acutely from that ailment and although Queen Mary takes a small cup of weak tea her husband never touches it.

Queen Alexandra, on the other hand, makes a regular meal at 5 o'clock, when sandwiches and cakes of all kinds are served. The late King Edward was a tremendous eater and many used to marvel how he could make a hearty young man of 50.

Both King George and Queen Mary dislike fancy dishes and the food served at Buckingham Palace is of the simplest and entirely British in its preparation and kind.

George's Dress Creates Alarm

There is another act of the king that is troubling a section of society. Dressed young men at the clubs are still discussing the attire worn by George at the Henley regatta. More especially are they worried about his cap, which was a cross between a Tyrolean and a Panama. It was made of straw and fedora shape, but with stiffened brim. With this creation the king wore a blue serge suit, white waistcoat and spats, though on the river spats are regarded as almost an outrage. As a matter of fact, King George is not a smart dresser. Unlike his father, he carries very little about his clothes, although he is extremely punctilious as to wearing of naval and military uniforms. At leaves for instance he has frequently worn a blue serge suit, though some member of his suite that they were in correct dress with regard to such important details as badges, buttons or straps.

DIVER IS ATTACKED BY GIANT OCTOPUS

(United Press Leased Wire.) Paris, July 20.—Attacked by a giant octopus in the harbor of Toulon, the diver Leduc tells the strangest story ever recounted by a submarine worker who has worked in the southern coast of France.

"I had been in the water about 15 minutes," he told a correspondent, "when I felt a strange movement in my neighborhood. I was at a depth of 33 feet, directly under the floating dock of the arsenal, and so felt more than ordinarily secure. But looking around I saw an enormous tentacle wrapped around my legs and a second was twined around my waist."

I gave myself up for lost. The danger I usually carry, when working in dangerous waters, I had not thought of wearing in making this supposedly safe descent, so I stood unarmed. Fortunately I had presence of mind to give the danger signal, with a violent jerk, just before other tentacles encircled my body, pinning my arms to my side. Then I became unconscious.

"When I came to I was lying on a barge, my helmet off. Next to me was the octopus which had been killed only after a desperate struggle. His tentacles measured over 32 feet in length. My friends told me that there was almost a panic aboard when I was drawn to the surface with the monster clinging to me."

This is the first instance on record of a diver being attacked by an octopus, in a French harbor.

DUKE OF FIFE'S ESTATE VALUED AT \$5,000,000

(By the International News Service.) London, July 20.—The will has been proved of the late Duke of Fife, husband of the princess Royal and brother-in-law of the king, who died at Assouan, Egypt, on January 30 last, at the age of 82 years.

According to the oath of the princess Royal and Lord Farquhar, G. C. V. O., of Grosvenor Square, W. (the executor of the will) the gross value of the estate amounts to \$5,000,000 to the best of our knowledge, so far as at present can be ascertained.

The will has been treated as that of one of the royal family, and was sealed up immediately on the swearing of the affidavits, and is not available for inspection.

PARIS GIVEN DANCE TREAT BY IRVING BROKAW

Striking New Yorker With His Dashing Partner Awakens Jealousy in Baroness' Heart.

(By the International News Service.) Paris, July 20.—The beautiful Mrs. Norman Hutchinson and the agile Irving Brokaw of New York were partners in a most graceful dance—and at one stage the most sensational dance—of their creation at the Precalain in the Bois de Boulogne tonight. They were loudly applauded and enthusiastically encircled by half a thousand fashionable women who made up the smartest and most critical audience in the world probably. So great a furore did the new dance create about the Etablissement Vauban, who was the morganatic wife of the late Leopold, King of the Belgians, attempted to emulate the fair American woman. But at that moment the aristocratic company was disturbed by a fracas between two young beaux and their friends.

Mrs. Hutchinson is the wife of a former secretary of the United States ministry to the Balkan state who served there when Spencer Eddy of Chicago was minister. She is noted as one of the handsomest women in the diplomatic circles of the King of the Belgians, and her husband, who was a famous player, yachtsman, polo player, yachtsman and motorist, is mighty light on his feet; he won the championship for fancy skating at the St. Nicholas rink, New York, some time ago.

Dance Creates Sensation

As Mrs. Hutchinson and her agile partner developed the movements of the dance, the other dancers stopped, and, ranging themselves around the floor, intently watched the two Americans. The element of the turkey trot and the aviation slide, which was diversified at it approached the climax by Mr. Brokaw lightly plucking his partner from the floor and whirling while he held her in the air. The dance lost nothing of its attractiveness because of Mrs. Hutchinson's costume. She was gowned in a wonderful creation of lace and wore an extremely high oriental turban of white satin and lace, which was surmounted by a large cigarette. The element of the dance, which the audience demanded was still ringing when the Baroness de Vauban, to whom King Leopold left a chateau or two and a great fortune, appeared on the floor.

Baroness Vaughn's Will Bizarre

Accompanying her was a slim young fellow who is seen with her everywhere. The Baroness will marry him, his friends insist, but her matrimonial arrangements are complicated now. After King Leopold's death she married the man who took charge of her estate, and they have started cross suits for divorce. The Baroness instantly engaged the attention of the company last night. Certainly she was a striking figure. She wore a yellow satin dress covered with lace and trimmed with sable. But just as she and her partner were about to start the dance there was a commotion in a corner of the salon. Men's voices mingled angrily, then there was a scuffle.

M. H. Bamberger, a Frenchman well known in the American colony, and young De Fels, who is going to be married, had quarreled. They grappled, but their friends took sides, and it was extremely lively for a moment or two. Then the combatants were thrust away. But the confusion attending the incident deterred the Baroness de Vauban from her rival Mr. Norman Hutchinson.

The partner of the Baroness seemed much relieved, for she is not the elf who captivated Leopold; her slender partner might have difficulty in tossing her in the air at any moment, in doing it he would have to be careful. The night was one of the most picturesque ever at the Precalain.

F. H. BURLINGAME WINS WIFE BY SIMPLE LIFE

Madame Richard Weds American Writer Who Scorns Convention.

(By the International News Service.) Paris, July 20.—Madame Leontine Richard, a handsome, accomplished and wealthy widow, has been wooed, won and wed by Frederick H. Burlingame, the American writer, who has preferred "The simple life" and preached and practiced Tolstoyism.

Mr. Burlingame once narrowly escaped the gallows when Madame Steinwell, his wife, was about to start for her husband, a celebrated artist, and her mother, Madame Taby, in 1908. Of course, the absurd accusation was disproved, but not too easily.

Burlingame, with his long beard and hair, looks like one of the patriarchs of old. But his bride fell in love with him, not because of his patriarchal mien, but because of his fine American qualities and because he is a good Alpinist.

Always fond of sandals, the knapsack and the road, Burlingame, who was born in Virginia and bred in Baltimore, climbs the Alps with almost the agility of a mountain goat.

He leads a life rather luxurious than that of the simple life. Madame Richard to join his society. Now she expresses a firm determination to become an Alpine climber.

"We were disgusted with looking at women with artificial hair and at the hair of young boys," she said. So presumably Mrs. Leontine Burlingame does not wear artificial hair.

NAPOLION'S WORDS NOW TRANSCRIBED

(By the International News Service.) Paris, July 20.—A councillor of state, who remained anonymous, took down in shorthand some of the Emperor Napoleon's sayings at sessions of the council, and they are now published for the first time. One is particularly interesting in showing the origin of the French eagle.

The imperial symbol was being discussed, and the cock suggested. "The cock belongs to the farmyard," said Napoleon; "it is too mean a beast. It is not possible; it can't be the emblem of an empire like France. You must choose among the eagle, the elephant or the lion. A lion lying over the map of France, with one paw over the Rhine, might do."

The eagle, of course, was eventually chosen.

ITALY PLUNDERED OF HER ART TREASURES; THEFTS ARE FREQUENT

Government Warned That If Vandalism Is Not Checked, Nation's Pride Will Be Lost.

(By the International News Service.) Rome, July 20.—"If the government does not interfere sharply and immediately, the private art galleries of Italy, once the pride of their owners and of the nation, will in a few years have ceased to exist," declared Deputy Maran Gour, addressing the Italian parliament.

So great is the epidemic of thefts of works of art from Italy that the government faces the grave alternative of stopping the depredations or seeing the nation denuded of its treasures.

By direct robbery, by the greed of impoverished families; by the extravagant rise in the market value of works of art, which has not been met by the envy of American collectors, this looting of Italy is carried on.

Churches and monasteries suffer. Then, too, many of the churches and monasteries and ancient palaces contain invaluable works of art that have been catalogued. The drain from these collections is therefore inestimable. Pseudo art lovers have carried off hundreds of smaller objects and pictures from them in comparative safety.

The disappearance of "La Gioconda," or the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre was followed here by exhaustive investigations and by disclosure of this well organized and increasing system of theft.

The first of the spoils of consequence was boldly executed and attracted widespread attention. It was "The Virgin and Child" stolen from the St. Mark museum in Florence. Happily for Italy, this great picture was recovered. But hardly had Italy finished smiling over its recovery when Lorenzo Lotto's "Virgin With the Angels" was stolen bodily from the city hall of Osimo. And almost on the same day a number of priceless marble wreaths, masks and Corinthian capitals were fished from the basement of the Lucera cathedral.

It was later disclosed that the marbles were moved from the cathedral during a stormy night and shipped to Naples, where all trace of them has been lost.

Two stolen objects have been recovered by lucky accident. A case to the point is that of a triptych by Matteo Gualdi, which several years ago was discovered by an Asiatic church was discovered by F. M. Perkins, a student of Umbrian art, in the gallery of an American collector. It is to the latter's credit that although the picture had cost him 12,000 francs, he willingly returned it to its place of asylum.

Three months ago a Della Robbia tablet and a "Virgin and Child" stolen from the St. Jacob's church at Castro, near Florence, was recovered in the shop of Castiglione, the antiquarian, who declared that he had given 20,000 francs for it, as agent for a prospective American buyer.

Two statues belonging to the Church of Caravaggio, near Armo, had been sold and were shipped to a Paris dealer when at the frontier the police confiscated the statues and sent them back.

Two thefts were prevented by the police within a short time recently. The works in question were a virgin by Duccio (1418-1481) from the Pontenolfi cathedral, and a virgin from the tomb of Canon Bello, in the church of St. Giovanni in Bergamo, near Bologna. The latter had been cut in 24 pieces when the police intervened.

Perhaps the greatest sensation in Italian art circles was created by the report that four episodes of "Tasso's Jerusalem Conquered," by the Jesuit Tiepolo, formerly the property of the Cartier family in Geneva, were in the hands of a dealer in Paris, ready for sale. The report which was doubted owing to the great wealth attributed to the Cartier family proved too true, and is but natural, it is considered a far greater calamity than the loss of the famous Van Dyck's, now in America.

The Cartiers, fearing the result of disclosures of their action, have left Italy and settled in Switzerland. They are nevertheless being persecuted. The Cartier palace has already been attached, and if the Cartiers are found guilty a fine equal to double the government's expert appraisal of the works will be imposed upon them.

Wholesale Depredations Continue. But the wholesale depredations do not by any means stop there. An entire collection of works of art, which has disappeared from the Magnifico palace in Senna. Already hit by the greatest fresco have found their way to foreign shores.

And now the Crespi gallery, one of the richest private collections in Italy, is to be sold at auction. In order to facilitate the acquisition of permits to sell to foreigners, the family has sold the famous "Nativity" to the British museum. The government valued this work at \$50,000. Sully, the English dealer, has already been carted, offered \$500,000 for it. The Martelli family is not going to the government to gain permission to sell their Donatello to F. Morgan. Experts say that this unusual art permit is the direct result of a sudden desire for Italian primitives in America, where collectors having practically exhausted the field of Flemish and early English artists are now turning their eyes to the great Italians